TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpale DAILY & SUNDAY 90.50 \$4.75
DAILY only 7.90 3.50
SUNDAY only 8.50 1.50 DAILY & SUNDAY . \$10.00 \$5.00 DAILY only . 7.00 3.68 SUNDAY only . 5.00 2.50 FOREIGN RATES

DAILY & SUNDAY . \$24.00

DAILY only . 18.00

SUNDAY only . 9.00

4.50

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN. Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 186 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. President, Frank A. Muneey, 180 Nassau St.; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, all of 150 Nassau Street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Farls office, 6 Rus ds in Michodiere, office du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 308 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manu-scripts and illustrations for publication solah to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

One Part Frightfulness, Five Parts

The striking feature of the German submarine's performance off the Massachusetts coast is not boldness, for it was a cowardly performance. It is not its unexpectedness, for America became accustomed to that sort of thing at the time of the raids off New Jersey. What stands out, just beyond the ridiculousness of a terrific assault with torpedoes and shells upon a tug and a few barges, is the despair of it. The whale is biting at flies.

It is reported that Washington in terprets the so-called raid as a design "to shake the morale of the American nation." This may be so; we are not in the confidence of the Tirpitzian psychologists, and Berlin may actually call upon the German people to believe that an attack on defenceless bonts and the destruction of a negligible amount of property is the way to break the Yankee spirit.

A German people, unaware that we have sent more than 1,000,000 soldiers to France and that we are repre sented in the present battle by seven army corps, German size, may swal-

But does the German admiralty send costly submersibles 3,000 miles on such little errands? It is impos sible. The submarine that performed on Sunday morning was undoubtedly assigned to lie in wait for the troopships. Her commander chose, how ever, to fire at a tug which towed three empty barges and a fourth barge laden with stone. He used three torpedoes, worth perhaps \$45,-000 at home and of uncalculable value at sea under certain circumstances and ended his work with a great num ber of shells. Was it mere rage? No for u brave undersea commander could have vented his schrecklich venom as well in battle with a transport. It was rage, but mixed with cowardice and despair. The gallant commander may have been tempted sorely by the sight of the women and children on board the barges, but it was not entirely to drown them that he attacked the inconsequential, harmless fleet. He was sick of these waters, sick of his own failure to hunt and fight the transports. Once rid of his torpedoes he could go home and lie about his great Sunday morn-

was, Germany is: futile, furious, hopeless, striking right and left in the blindness of despair; lost, and more horribly aware of it than the most optimistic of her foes.

The Busy Fisheries Bureau.

In its last Bulletin the Fisheries the quantity and value of the catch of the New York and New Jersey fishermen. The yield of the coastal fisheries of these two States for 1917 was more than \$3,300,000, an excess over the last year in which a report was made of almost 23 per cent, for New York and 49 per cent, for New Jersey. This gain was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the demands of the war had decreased both the number of men engaged and the capital invested in the industry.

The Bulletin contains official proof that the reported increase in the run of shad in the Hudson this year was not a mere fish story. Counting shad and dollars, there were 67,403 shad taken on the New York and New Jersev sides and their value was \$48.184. This was an increase in value of 636 per cent, over the best of the three preceding years.

The Fisheries Bureau is making a strong effort to increase the herring output of Alaska. In the past the Alaskan fishermen have devoted their entire time to the extraordinarily rich salmon and hallbut fisheries. Last year packs of herring under the bureau's supervision were sent East few days was the employment of a con- dred. Whole carloads of coal have and they were reported "the best received in New York." The promising feature is not in the value of the valuable service as scouts. Some of these pack but in the fact that the Alaskans will give the herring fishery its Territory, second only to the great edly destined some time to rival." The ing to the bureau's report, are not

much of its supply before the war. Dr. Russell J. Coles, an assist-

establish a fishery for sharks, rays and took them with him." porpoises at Cape Lookout, N. C. He to the Pacific coast. A car containing 20,000 pounds of frozen whale ment was received in Boston and disposed of within ten days at 15 cents pound. Some of the lot was sent

it "was well received." The Bulletin also reports on catfish, tempt to propagate the Ohio River remarks: shad, experiments in hatching the spiny lobster at Key West, and the successful effort to establish new markets for salt water fish in the middle West. If America does not learn to est more fish and more varietles of fish before the end of the war it will not be the fault of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Mr. Murphy Goes to Saratoga.

Mr. MURPHY of this town and Good Ground, to whom the Democrats of New York State look for guidance and wisdom, has gone to Saratoga to observe the performances of a number of hungry partisans who are endeavoring to establish between themselves from the pen of a British authority : and the State treasury an association that they know must be temporary but are confident might be made profitable for them by the exercise of their peculiar genius.

His departure from New York was not marked by an outburst of enthusiastic and approving applause in Washington, Indeed, Washington ap pears to have no interest whatever in Mr. MURPHY. The election of HENRY Fond, a Michigan Republican, to the United States Senate, on the Democratic ticket, enlists the heartlest sup port of the White House; the striv ing of Mr. Davies for the Wisconsi Senatorship made vacant by the death of Mr. Husring inspired the livelies Interest of Mr. WILSON; KNUTE NELson's candidacy, though Mr. Nelson is a Republican, is keenly desired by the President. But the ambitions and purposes of Mr. MURPHY leave the heart of Mr. Wilson unaffected. The blessing of a Presidential message is withheld from the Tiger at Saratoga with a firmness that suggests Mr. Wilson's entire composure in circum

Nor is this the full tile of Mr. Mus. PHY's troubles. His ac niring constituents up State are hungry; they long for food and drink, for the good days of Dix and Suizer, for restoration to the fat jobs a Democratic State administration can always find for incompetents. To satisfy an empty stomach with a promise conditioned on the impossible will be a difficult Job for the master of Fourteenth Street this year.

Democratic defeat in this State in

Altogether, the week promises un favorably. However, Mr. MURPHY has a wonderful store of intellectual calm. The operation of his menta processes has never been observed to affect adversely his appetite.

Red. White and Black.

The flag of Germany consists of three horizontal stripes, black, white cles to care for these sailors, rooms to midst. and red, with the black uppermost bunting. It is a color combination that does not appeal to the artistic taste, and is to-day laden with an abominable meaning to the world.

There is another combination of black, white and red now notably in evidence in Europe, however, that without making pretence to artistle worth conveys to the virtuous peoples of the earth a message of hope and confidence. It is revealed in three cable messages from Europe printed in the newspapers of yesterday. One of them records this fact: "Americans, including black Ameri-

cans, and English and Italians fought

between the French."

Thus one color is specified, and the military rulers of Germany are com- after thefts of goods from freight Service reports a large increase in both pelled to recognize it. The second cars will not be treated as a joke, already indicated in the official an- The thieves are to be pursued, prosenouncement is emphasized in General PERSHING'S communique thus:

"Advance continues. Counter attacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles, and are near (west of) Ville-Montoire, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier-Hulleu, and have taken Rozet-St. Albin and Maubry. In the Rozet-St. Albin region the Germans appeared to practical embargo was laid on shipbe fleeing, as few prisoners were made.

"It was reported at 1 o'clock the morning of July 20:

"'We have taken 17,000 prisoners actually counted, and 560 gues. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montigne-de-Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Millemontoire is held back lazily and let merchants and by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny. Rozet-St. Albin is ours. Maubry is Hulleu. We made good progress during the night.""

Herein it is disclosed that the Americans, including white Americans, were not idle. Now for the red:

"An interesting feature of the opera ions about Chateau Thierry in the las men were with PERSHING in Mexico."

Of these Indians it is recorded that "proper place in the economy of the they are Apaches from the White Mountain reservation of Arizona who, salmon fisheries which it is undoubt- after serving in the punitive enterprise commanded by General PERherring resources of Alaska, accord- shing in the scattering of bandits in and most persistently followed cam-Mexico, "received a great ovation on paigns to rid railroad rights of way inferior to those of Norway, from their return to this country." When of trespassers and to clear passenger which came to eastern United States the American Expeditionary Forces stations of loafers have been hamwent to France the "Indian scouts pered by the indifference or open anmanifested willingness to go along to tagonism of the courts in whose ju-

Consequently, there is an American

uct is excellent." The use of whale in practices; and it is making conmeat as a food is no longer confined ditions mighty uncomfortable for the black, white and red of Germany.

The Unsurprised Germans.

The war correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung, telegraphing to as far north as Portland, Me., where his newspaper from the rapidly receding German front somewhere behind the Marne, reassures his readpaddictish and buffalo fish, on an at- ers with these highly authoritative

"The enemy did not surprise us by this well prepared action, which was meant to have far reaching objectives. "Before the attack began there were partial actions, particularly from the Villers-Cotterets Forest, which disclosed his intentions.

"The loss of a strip of ground five kilometers (three miles) in depth does not matter at all."

If confirmation for this confident declaration be sought by any person grown cynical concerning the explanations of reverses put forward by German authority, it may be found in the subjoined sentences taken from an article on General Foch's offensive.

"The most striking features of the news which has come in during the last twenty-four hours are the large number of guns captured and the retreat of the Germans over the Marne.

"If my memory serves me, 400 guns in the largest number taken by the Allies in any one offensive. The next highest total was over 257 at Arras in April. 1917, while we and the French together at Arras and in the Champagne took 430 in that month."

No doubt we shall soon be told that the always victorious German army left its artillery in the hands of the cowardly and ignorant American troops to tempt the soldiers, who on account of the U-boats, could not get to France, to try to shoot the big guns and thus destroy themselves.

Such tactics as these, originating with the German General Staff, must inevitably eliminate the dollar Yankees. The only problem is whether the German guns will prove sufficient in number to permit the policy to be carried to its glorious triumph

stances that presage an overwhelming What Shall Be Done to Pat Corcoran?

We take it that Police Commissloner Engight will do something right away to Patrolman PATRICK CORCORAN of the West 100th street station, who on Saturday night appointed himself Uncle Sam, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, and took care of sixty survivors of the San Diego, who landed at Ninetysixth street about midnight with nowhere to go and nothing to eat.

Patrolman Corcoras commandeered theatre and put the wandering bluejackets to bed; and when they woke up in the morning he had them as his own guests at breakfast, a luxury in which he was aided and abetted by Mrs. Corcoran. He got through with his charges and saw them safely on their way in time to go to church, and at the proper time reported at his station for duty.

Undoubtedly there were many agenwhich they might have gone to sleep, pots of coffee, heaps of rolls, boilers full of cereals, which they might have had for the asking. But there was only one man on the ground who knew exactly where shelter and food could be obtained and who could take the action needed to care for the sailors. That was Patrolman Con-CORAN, and his work was well done.

It may occur to Commissioner Ex RIGHT to create a Bureau for the Reception of Distressed Mariners and put PATRICK CORCORAN in charge of it. If the Commissioner will make the nomination THE SUN will cheerfully second it.

Looting Freight Cars.

Director-General McApoo has given his promise to shippers that herecuted and punished; their cases will go to the Federal courts and their terms of imprisonment will be served in Federal fails.

The evil Mr. McApoo now attacks is serious, of ancient standing and notorious. It came startlingly to public attention last winter, when a ments of silk from the Pacific to the Atlantic because the railroads were unwilling to invite the depredations committed by robbers. But this was only a glaring instance of an abuse that has been growing for years, while State and local authorities lay

railroads struggle with it unaided. It is a fact known to every railroad man that the robbery of freight cars ours. Above we are west of Plessier- has been treated by police and minor courts as a venial offence. The railroads were rich; the despolled shippers could seek damages from the transportation company; the thief was a "poor fellow," who took only one case of shoes out of a carload, one bolt of silk out of a thousand. one package of candy out of a hunsiderable number of American Indians disappeared, and those who stole the on that front, where they rendered very coal were safe from arrest because it was known to the railroads that they

would be set free by the inferior

courts out of local sympathy, or on

the broad ground that after all they

were guilty only of robbing a public

ant of the bureau, is endeavoring to hunt Germans, and General PERSHING risdictions the prosecutions fell. What was a railroad track for if not for the whole population to walk on? has also made experiments in smok- red, white and black in Europe; a What was a railroad station for if it ing porpoise meat, and he says that red, white and black invincible in did not afford a place in which the preserved in this manner the prod- power, civilized in purpose, humane constitutionally tired might in comfort watch the passing throng? A tremendous death roll of trespassers and thousands of hurrying passengers put to inconvenience; such considera tions as these were outwelghed by the fact that a few persons might, by violating rules, save themselves few steps or exercise their elegan leisure where a continuous free show

was in progress. The United States has a long arm, and when it reaches out to catch a thief it usually gets him. If it does not, it makes things so uncomfortable for him that he has scant opportsnity to follow his calling. The losse from freight car robbery have run into millions of dollars annuallythey are said to have cost \$30,000,000 during 1917-in the United States, and whatever the extirpation of the thieves costs it will be money well invested.

The Crown Prince's face is, unlike the days, getting longer.

The spirit of that noble battle cry, "Give 'em Watts!" still inspires som BRINGHAM, earnestly edging far into the Soissons battle front to minister the service of his office, overran his objective as if he were a doughboy turned on his captors, killed one, and other a prisoner. A fighting parson in truth, whose text, we venture to guess, he finds these days in the Gos pel according to Matthew, x., 34: "Think not that I come to send peace came not to send peace, but a sword."

Coney Island bathing houses raise the price from a quarter to \$2 .- The news The proprietors of course are good Americans who denounce Oppressio in all its forms.

Read thoughtfully this brief rule written by General Form for the conduct of infantry and light artillery attack in modern war:

"They march straight at their aim their objective. They hasten steps as they come closer, preceded by a violent fire, helping them their shooting to take the first positions, throwing them selves upon the ranks of the enemy and settling the fight with cold steel, by mere weight of bravery and will The artillery helps, keepin pace with them, suporting them are

Then read closely accounts of the advance of Franco-American infantry and light artillery as they attacked the Hun between the Aisne and the Marne. Was ever precept more per fectly carried out by practice?

He was bound to come, the unconscious humorist in the food conserva tion work. Long before there was any potato flour in these parts if there is any now, housewives were exhorted to use it as a wheat flour substitute Rice flour had advocates who were no less than rabid, but not a woman the land knew how to use it except to dim the glow that will affect th prettiest nose in hot weather. The astic he may have been inspired by an ulterior motive-the sly dog-to keep that grain from the stills. House wives tried it and strange things happened to their war bread. Nov dealers display signs imploring buyers We wonder what they learned from would introduce his cure into our Patient housewives, no doubt, would test his substitute except for the triffing drawback that no su

One Rock Island train crew running toward harvesting the wheat crop. They are on the work train at Durham. Their 30 P. M., and a farmer comes in after the crew and they go out each evening and shock wheat until 11 o'clock. They have shocked forty acres and are nov working on a much larger field .- THE

We fear these soldiers of liberty never heard of the eight hour law.

CASTE IN HARLEM

Card From Mr. Williams, With Whom

Mr. Cohn Was Not Allowed to Eat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 was most agreeable to note your com ment on the case of Cohn vs. Goldtake the liberty of elucidating certain phases of the case?

No reference was made in regard to Cohn and Williams occupying separate for his statements conveyed truthful but tables until the day of the trial, wher the attorney for the defendant claimed that the defendant would have granted service to the parties had they occupied

Furthermore, it was distinctly brought out at the trial that the presence of these two gentlemen was a mere con tinuation of a business discussion which they were unable to terminate within office hours; so that under no circumstances could anything but a most respectable connection be construed as to their dining at Goldgraben's.

If this decision is allowed to be up held, it would simply mean that a precedent would be established whereby business men of mixed races would be un able to transact any business or even talk to each other except within usua business hours or at some street cor ner. Verily, it would be the greater "mock" in democracy that has ever Of course this case is being ap

pealed further. WILLIAMS. NEW YORK, July 22.

Wet Philosophy in a Dry State. From the Emporia Gazette.

A joke lan't funny if a man has to hi And in other ways prohibition has its effects. The average soda fountain habits

The Young Aviator. His was the morning star Glorious, promising, Herald of day,

Pighting and scattering Hosts of the night, Up the dark sky he climbed-

Seek you the morning star? Thus be it told: Swift the Great Alchemist Changed it to gold. McLANDBURGH WILSON.

THE AMERICAN BAR. Proposal to Avoid Prohibition by

Taxing It Out of Existence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! It in this country for the total prohibition of alcoholic beverages has resulted from the institution of the drinking bar plus the custom of treating. There never was and never will be such agitation for pro hibition in those countries where the drinking bar and treating are unknown,

A long bar in front of which alcoholic drinks are consumed by persons standing and treating each other is or was one of the easiest ways of making noney, which is the principal reason for the drinking evil as we know it.

A store 20 by 40 feet, which ordinarily rould command a rent of \$400 to \$1,000 year, when converted into a saloon ofth a bar in it would rise in rent to \$2,000 to \$6.000 a year, giving thus an artificially enhanced and false value to real estate used for this neferious traffic That feature has brought in the real estate owner as a powerful supporter

The fanatics who desire to reform the drinking evil believe that it can be done by prohibiting absolutely the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. This belief is possible only with imma-ture and childish minds, too ignorant o understand the wisdom derived from

The proof that prohibition does no prohibit is very abundant and convincng to any one but an idiot. Must a big country with over 100,000,000 peo the dictation of noisy assen? There is one certain method to con-

trol the drink evil which I have not yet after us seen suggested and which is herewith

Let a Federal law be passed provid inging for an annual tax of \$1,200 a lineal foot of bar; let the bar be defined as a counter, table or shelf at which drinking is done by persons standing. That would at once tax out of existence all the drinking bars in the United States. If imbibers must have bar for drinking, let them pay well his hotels in this town 100 feet long. A tax of \$120,000 would only be a fair mount to pay for the privilege of gulping drinks standing and indulging in he methetic art of spitting around while enjoying the familiarities and brilliant conversation of the white jacketed pro emors behind the bar.

Next let there be in addition a gradiated Federal tax on beverages, inreasing as the square of the percentage of alcohol. That is, four cents a gal on for 2 per cent. alcohol, \$1 a gallon for 10 per cent. alcohol, \$4 a gallon fo

Under this formula all mild and innocuous alcoholic drinks to pay a low tax which rises rapidly with the percentage of alcohol, so that proof whis key, which contains 50 per cent. alcohol, rould pay a tax of \$25 a gallon.

Those who must indulge in strong frink would find it very expensive. Those who are accustomed to light wines and beer with their meals should have should be on alcoholic drinks actually sold, so that a small restaurant with restaurant with large custom, which is

Further, let all existing laws against runkenness and treating be rigidly enforced. The punishment for public drunkenness should be jail in every instance and not a money fine.

Furthermore, drunkenness should not e considered any longer an extenuating circumstance in a criminal act, such as is the law now in the State of New York, but on the contrary, every criminal act in which drunkenness has to maximum punishment.

gulate the problem of alcohol in bey long before drinking saloons, treating cases. and drunkenness will be unknown. Moreever, the Government will receive a large amount of righteous taxes, which it would lose with prohibition laws. Such law, conceived in wisdom, will be most beneficial upon the customs of certain classes of people, not the least so upon our working population. NEW YORK, July 22.

POLICEMEN'S PAY. Regret at the Fallure to Increase First Grade Salaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; As with great pleasure the lucid editorial article which appeared in Saturday's issue relative to the increase of pay in graben. As one of the principals, may I the lower grades of patrolmen as sanctioned by the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Munsey deserves unstinted praise for his achievement in this connection sorrowful facts about the starvation wages paid the members of the Police

It is to be regretted very much that the first grade patrolmen have not received an increase of pay, but I am quite sure Mr. Munsey will further hamplon their cause. Great inducements are being made to them to engage they are now receiving and with fewer responsibilities.

have seen these men and I know of their excellent efficiency, fairness, honesty self-respecting American, and stamina. The loss of the services . As to the "Wars of the of such members of the Police Department would be a serious blow to likes the conflower his taste agrees diary. All that is required is another the administration of justice

ALBERT J. WEBER. NEW YORK, July 22.

THE FINAL WORD. An American Message in France That

Recalls the Glories of the Past. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "W. are going to counter attack." That's the

"I propose to move immediately of your works." Same idea. Splendid! We mustn't forget that "unconditional surrender" is what we mean to VET OF '61-'64. NEW YORK, July 22.

Opening the Season in Kentucky. From the Glasgow Republican.
Mennra. L. E. Ball and Coke Galloway

tied with a string through the gills and wallowed the two pounder and could not disgorge it. The string happened to be strong enough, and when they pulled his ashahip out they found it weighed forty-

one pounds and measured forty-four inches

FREIGHT DELIVERY.

Objection to the Proposed New Handling System.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Side or back door freight delivery as is to begin here August 15 will not work out small country towns.

In these the local truckmen can dally drive or motor to the one or two rall way stations or steamship wharves, pick up freight consigned to some of the dozen or two merchants in the few business blocks of Main street or Broadway, returning to mid stations with their outgoing shipments. But this will not work here, with the

thousands of pieces of freight daily received and consigned to our thousands of merchants and factories scattered at over town.

there are more fires.

the total for 1916.

progressive decrease in amount of

half in 1912 to less than half a million

in 1916; but in 1917, notwithstanding

large fires forced the loss total for the

city to \$1,011,000-more than double

Of the approximately 1,000 fires dur-

ng 1917 there were only 51 in which

as loss was concerned, the careless-

ness of the 51 had more than nullified

the carefulness of the more than 900;

but can you deduce from this that fire

prevention effort is useless because

ess than 6 per cent, of those having

fires are so careless that they put

an unwarranted burden on 450,000

people through high insurance rates?

have seen reports covering entire

were fewer fires by hundreds in 1917

than in 1916, the arrage loss per fire

was hundreds of dollars, in some in-

stances thousands of dollars, greater.

The report for the entire country

In 1917 approximately \$29,000 fires

were reported to the Actuarial Bureau

of the National Board-a number vast

enough to stagger a thinking citizen-

but it marked a decrease of approxi-

mately 32 600 from 1916, when the ac-

ual number was 361,642. Yet losses

were so much heavier in 1917 than in

916, an increase of \$38,615,295, that

the fewer fires last year caused losses

averaging \$179.50 greater than the

This does not mean that these are

all the fires; they are only those re-

ported by virtually all the stock com-

the Actuarial Bureau. But if there is

probably there is a similar decrease in

the number of those not reported.

total number of fires, but the loss

figures-\$267.373.140-probably repre-

sent 90 to 95 per cent, of insured

losses and 60 per cent. of the total

losses of the country. The thousands

mutuals writing only one class-re-

tail druggists, retail grocers, &c .- the

It is reasonable to assume, therefore

that the 361,642 fires reported to the

Actuarial Bureau in 1916 reflected a

demnified by insurers of various

kinds, and that the 329,000 reported in

1917 similarly reflected a total of 658,-

In other words, 3,000 fires daily ar

ven in a year in which Fire Preven-

ion seems to be making a little real

In all conscience this aggregate,

side issues as volume of losses, enemy

incendiarism, or "dilution of labor"-

even at a time when "labor" seems to

conservative estimate 90 per cent. of

question if a large portion of the re-

sary to combat sleeping fires-elimi-

ing the efforts of the enemy incen-

Foch Rhymes With Boche.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A

liscussion arose to-day as to the pro-

In Defence of Maryland Farmerettes.

ing with their use timess and farmers' op

portunities. These statements are that employers are required to furnish the

young women with lunch, that they are required to transport them daily to from work, and that they decline to en-

From the Bel Air Argis.
We learn with great regret that false

nunciation of "Boche" and "Foch."

all fires are due to carelessness or

the year.

on for the year

progress.

total of more than 723,000 fires in-

shows the same condition.

What is true of Cincinnati is true

decrease in number of fires, a few

sses from more than a million and a

Applied to my own business, we are in constant receipt of goods consigned from various out of town points and arriving at various docks. Consignments are cases 460 nounds

or over in weight, 30 by 30 inches high and wide, three to four feet long. have no side or back door. The truckman unloads the cases on the sidewalk. which here is not six feet wide; som times consignment consists of only dozen cases, but often forty or more. When unloaded on the walk, the cases ing through hatchways by hand labor, it taking five to ten minutes to hoist case, depending on height to be hoisted. One can readily see that when a load is on the walk pedestrians are impeded submit to sumptuary laws made at and that it becomes necessary to get it into the building as quickly as possible or the policeman on the beat will be

> With the present system of notification of arrival, truckman on receipt thereof is sent for the goods and arrangements are made to have them delivered and holsted between the hours of opening and closing and in suitable weather.

> Sometimes whole or part of a consignment is to be directly reshipped, and truckman can do this without first bringing the goods here, thus avoiding ex-The stane truckman does our shipping

> daily. Our work and that of others in bringing goods in and shipping them out constitute his business, this necessi-Under the proposed store door delivery load may be brought to my door before opening up, be delayed in getting

there until near closing up time, and even arrive after I have closed. If so, it goes into storage at our expense. Now when in winter it becomes dark soon after 4 o'clock how on earth then manage to hoist goods into an unlighted building, and with scarcity of labor how obtain men to do it after hours? How obtain them at any hour in heavy

One may perhaps be closed for a day ecause of religious holiday or of a sad cause, and delivery of freight tendered on just that day. Then it goes into storage at one's expense. What arrangements will be made to

Will the various lines Possibly they represent a third of the ship our goods? the benefit of a low tax. The tax have trucks call daily for shipments, or is it expected that the present truckmen will do this shipping? If the trucklight custom shall have the chance to man is restricted to shipping goods out. exist and sell to its patrons with no to have the income therefrom afford greater proportion of tax than a large living and business expense will they not have greatly to increase present an injustice of the present license tax charges? May they not be forced out of business altogether, and what then? The store door delivery may seem O. K. in theory, may work well in small places, but it will not materially quicken learing off docks, yet it will beautifully

> increase trouble, inconvenience and expense to every merchant. Am I, as consignee, to blame for delay in removing freight in this a fre-

Vesterday afternoon I received notice of arrival on Eric Railroad pier 7, East seen proved shall expose the criminal River, of ten cases. I had a truckman there this morning for them. He came Let the Congress of the United States back empty : pier blocked up, could not get cases. He was told to come again erages and patent medicines along the this afternoon, has gone there, and now lines above indicated, and it will not be at 3 P. M. has not come back with ADOLPH OPPENHEIMER.

A RADICAL POLICE REFORM.

Suggestion to Abolish the Commis-

sloner From a Member of the Force. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the salaries of the police, here s a simple way for the city to save thousands of dollars and at the same time raise the pay of the men; first. cut out the Police Commissioner and his deputies and district inspectors, and just let us have the chief inspector and one borough inspector for Manhattan veteran reader of THE SUN, I notice and one borough inspector for Brooklyn. In this way we could get more

pay without further burdening the taxpayers. NEW YORK, July 22.

THE CORNELOWER.

POLICEMAN.

Do the Sins of the Kalser Condemn the Blue Blossom!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Unblack may be worn with a bunch of blue hold the centre of the stage, cornflowers if the wearer so prefers; likewise a knot of red, white and blue.

For myself I prefer the simple blue neglect in some form, and it is an open other pursuits at better pay than customed to wearing upon my coat lapel siduum are not similarly caused, if we either a miniature flag, a Red Cross could only identify the button or a Liberty Loan button as an agency. If there is enemy incendiar-As a foreman of the Grand Jury I advertisement of my loyalty. I take ism to a material degree, the same my loyalty for granted, like every other care and vigilance which are neces-

. As to the "Wars of the Roses," I fail nate hazards are capable of nullifyto perceive the analogy If the Kaiser with mine, but the likes or dislikes of form of application of the same printhe "All Highest" can neither influence nor debar me in my love of color and EDWARD S. FIELD. New York, July 22

Avoid Appearance of Evil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a pity that the innocent and beautiful cornflower should suffer such undesirable notoriety on account of its association with the Kalser, but it does not deserve the odium any more than the violet which was plucked on the soil of France by the blood stained hand of the Hun

However, there is a time and place for everything, and it would seem to he the part of tact and good taste not to flaunt the cornflower conspicuously at the present time. These reflections of Hiseville were on Green River, just are inspired by the appearance of some above Canmer, a few days ago, fishing are inspired by the appearance of some rather too obvious boutonnieres of cornflowers in coat lapels that seem to carry then the water to "keep." When a challenge, whether in behalf of the they returned they pulled the string and, flower of the Kaiser it is not always to and behold, a great big cathen had easy to say unless you know the indi-

vidual. So avoidance would seem to be the wiser course for the present, in view of the importance attached to little things. GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 22. L. C.

FEWER FIRES. BUT HEAVIER FIRE LOSS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fire Prevention Reduces the Number of Blazes; Confiagrations Increase the Damage Done; Carelessness Is an Open Enemy.

I read with much interest the arti-|situation and induce panic conditions de in THE SUN of July 18 under the in the American mind by creating false impression regarding the mag. heading "The Dilution of Labor as a tude of losses from this cause Cause of More Fires." It is a thought-The Mayor's Committee on National ful analysis of a puzzling problem, but Defence, according to THE SUN of the heading is unfortunate, because July 15, ascribes the increase of fire

there are not more fires, but fewer, nor does the article, at any point, say there | Sun translates as "dilution of labor, are more fires, or even intimate that Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance (see THE SUY 24) "credits a material portion of them Even fire preventionists are prone o forget that the criterion by which to carelessness and negligence who the success of their efforts is to be in many cases might well be termed judged is not the diminution of losses, but the reduction of the number of siderable portion of the increase to "the activities of pacifists, spies, nafires. For instance, in Cincinnati, beginning with 1912, there was a steady tive born traitors and pro-Germans reduction in number of fires from with incendiary proclinities more than 1,900 in that year to less

Mr. Phillips unmistakably strikes than 1,000 in 1917. There was also a the king pin in the causative fabric when he places most of the blame on does not strike so accurately or force. fully when he touches enemy in cendiarism. Undoubtedly there has been some incendiary activity of the class; but the national board, follow ing a very comprehensive investiga-tion of food and war supply fires during a period of several months, mosthe loss was more than \$1,000. So far of which had been reported as of in cendiary, suspicious or probably in cendiary origin, published the result of its inquiries in a well digested bulletin. letin, "The Truth About 'Enem Fires," showing that only 5.3 per cent of the fires were incendiary and that in another & per cent the origin al though unknown, was attended t suspicious circumstances. These wer fires in which an assumption of "en of virtually every city and State in emy incendiarism" seemed most rea

the country. Within the last few days | sonable. Incendiarism is always with us. It furnishes part of the irreducible min mum below which we can never expect our total of fires and fire losses to go. There is nothing in the report to show that incendiary fire losses have increased as much, proportion tely, as general fire losses or tha there has been any actual increase the number of incendiary fires a though it is to be conceded that, face of the reduction in total number of fires, there has been a proportionate increase in number of criminal fires Carelessness manifests itself many forms. It allows rubbish to ac cumulate, fire doors to be blocked open, oils and volatiles to be improp erly stored or left standing in oper containers. It neglects safeguard

cords to be hung over nails and from pipes; it fails to provide proper canfor oily waste and greasy rags a decrease in the number so reported. In another form it permits chemical extinguishers to become correded or o remain uncharged; caps to standnipe outlets and hydrant nipples to ecome set by corrosion; automatic sprinkler heads to become corrolled. oaded," or painted over, and sprinkler valves to be closed when they should be open. Last winter it permitted more than 1,400 sprinkler equipments to freeze in Greater New York and thus subjected the metropointer-insurers, reciprocals, &c., do not report to the Actuarial Bureau, and lis to the greatest conflagration begand it has ever known. In Boston tearly probably they have as many fires as \$00 sprinkler equipments were and the companies that do report, but

around open fires, heaters and ordi-

nary furnaces; it permits electric ligh-

larly affected for the same reason. their losses generally are very small. In a Western city two years ago ! found more than 400 soda and and extinguishers "protecting" the properties of a great estate in which phuric acid had been allowed to teriorate until its specific ernuits was 1.5 instead of the required 18 000, a decrease of about 9 per cent, for the managers did not want to expethe few cents on each extingue-As insurance losses are generally necessary to recharge them ev :

Last winter in the leading of the total direct fire loss, it is not unreasonable to assume that the pro- another Western city I found all chemical extinguishers reposing portion holds good in the total number the steam radiators not of fires. On this basis, we would have them from freezing but to keep 1 total-insured and uninsured-of 1.205,000 fires for the year 1916, and out of the way of the hall ele And they were not even set do still carrying out the proportion-

.096,000 in 1917—a reduction of 109,- between cleanings. We are slowly, very slowly, a On this basis we are confronted with ing the number of fires. Loss to tion must come through installat nore than a million fires even in a and care of appliances and my year of improvement which, broadly ment. Buildings must be fire re speaking, represent almost as many tant, or nearly so; fire stops mucases of individual or group carelessness with respect to fire hazard, or provided-walls, partitions. shutters, wire glass windows in the neglect of fire control provision, or frames, elevator and stair well ures and shields for helt and -

openings. appling the prosperity of the country Fire buckets and barrels of mor and retarding the winning of the war. pails of sand, chemical extinguish both soda and acid and special lightly hydrants and standpipe and hotems with adequate water su and automatic sprinkler web though only an estimate, is imwith plenty of water and and pressive enough to arrest American alarm service are the final thought-to hold the attention of our tors of threatened values, but people-without diverting it by such effective in time of need the be constantly maintained at 11 est point of efficiency. And such maintenance is not

obtained in the present conditi American carelessness, Fire prevention effort p continue to reduce the numi but loss prevention can only through exercise of the sponsibility by plant, store ng owners or managers that cleanliness shall be all fire appliances and ebe constantly and instantly real use at their highest potention can be done only through the

exercise of the utmost car lance siple. This is no time to befor the New York, July 20.

> Skipped Stations in the Submar TO THE EDITOR OF THE SU practice in the subway while obviated is that of "skippe by motormen who are behind

A says they rhyme. B says the General's name is as though spelled heir schedules. It is exasperating to coupl We should appreciate information on been waiting patiently for I this point. If the words rhyme, there is an opportunity for the song writers. hear the siten signal denotes W. H. H. does not intend to stop, an-WALLINGFORD, Conn., July 22.

speed.

It is no fault of those the train is behind time, angood reason why they should statements are being freely circulated with the victims of the dilatory regard to the army of farmerettes located some motormen and train NEW YORK, July 22

Absolute -ly?

To rue Porton or The Silver on the subject of the proper progage in historist work. Steaders of the can to shock those rapidly grow design know that each and all of these and monstrays mispropunctable

BROOKLYN, July 17.

the train speed past at un-

PAUL MI

tive"-is" and "evident"

statements are incorrect, because we stated authoritatively to the contrary in a re-